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A DESCRIPTION  
HISTORICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL  
OF  
G E N O A,  
WITH  
REMARKS ON THE CLIMATE,  
AND ITS INFLUENCE UPON INVALIDS.

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BY *e*  
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LONDON :  
JOHN RUSSELL SMITH,  
4, OLD COMPTON STREET, SOHO SQUARE.  
1844.



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21. A. 364.

The following little work is the fruit of observations, made during a residence of some years in Genoa. The author's object in it has been to condense, within a brief space, the principal points of information connected with that interesting city; and to present the reader with an account sufficient to excite his attention or refresh his memory. In that portion, which relates to the influence of the climate on Invalids, the author speaks with the greater confidence, because he is supported in his opinions by the results of his own practice, and by the concurrent testimony of all who are sufficiently acquainted with the subject.

GENOA, *January 1, 1844.*





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## CHAP. I.—HISTORY OF GENOA.

GENOA is one of the most ancient cities of northern Italy of which authentic records have come down to our times : and in the nature of its climate, its position and extent, as well as in the disposition of its inhabitants, has suffered the lapse of ages with perhaps as little change as any city that can be mentioned. Situated at the head of a great gulf of the Mediterranean, where by an easy communication across the Ligurian Alps it serves as a port for the immense basin of the Po, it has always held an important station in the commercial annals of that beautiful portion of Europe ; and, at various periods, has exercised over the political relations of other states an influence by no means commensurate with the narrow extent of its territory. Genoa and Venice comprise within their chronicles almost all the maritime history of Italy posterior to the destruction of the Roman empire : the struggle for mastery between the rival sea-queens was long and doubtful, ending rather in the mutual exhaustion of each state than in the acquisition of superiority by either : and both have affixed their names to conquests and discoveries, which will be remembered as long as the name of Europe exists. At the present day, however, Genoa is in many respects more fortunate than her rival ; for, though both are shorn of their dignity as independent republics, Genoa has never ceased to be a place of active foreign trade and distant maritime expeditions ; whereas Venice, in a commercial point of view, has been destroyed by the trade of Trieste, and

broods over her grand but deserted canals with a melancholy air of regret. Genoa is of much more importance to the kingdom of Sardinia than Venice is to the Italian portion of the Austrian dominions; and, from the enlightened protection of the government of Turin, it continues to receive a degree of healthy and judicious developement, which maintains it in a condition of no small prosperity. The city is no longer kept in ceaseless movement by the busy action of political life, which distinguished the inhabitants in the middle ages; but on the other hand it is no longer torn by intestine feuds, nor distracted by the hostile factions, which so often settled their quarrels in its narrow streets. Since the retreat of the French and the return of the city to the sway of an Italian prince, it has acquired fresh strength and renewed vitality, so that at the present moment it enjoys as much substantial happiness and prosperity as when it could dictate terms to the emperor of Constantinople, and was second to no naval power in the world.

The political history of Genoa, like that of Pisa and other maritime Italian cities, is interesting in the highest degree, from its shewing with how little territorial strength a comparatively small population of hardy seamen and adventurous merchants could raise their country to a high pitch of foreign power and domestic prosperity: but it is not less valuable to the political student, from its affording a forcible example of the evil which ensues from popular licentiousness and aristocratic feuds. Had it not been for the quarrels of the nobles and the turbulence of the populace in this, and other cities of Italy, the small states into which it has so long been divided would have been far more flourishing than they are at present, and Italy might perhaps have assumed a place in the world of politics and arms corresponding to what she deservedly holds in that of arts and letters. It will therefore

not be out of place to introduce our account of the actual state of Genoa by a brief recapitulation of its ancient, and more particularly its mediæval and modern history.

*Early History of Genoa.*—The city and state were in a flourishing condition in the time of the Ligurians—the possessors of this northern shore of the Mediterranean previous to the conquest of the Romans, and even to the irruption of the Gauls. It was known to the Greeks as a trading city, or commercial factory, of no small importance, and numbered many Greek traders among its inhabitants, if indeed it was not originally founded by them or by the Phœnicians. Its Greek name closely resembled its modern appellation, being *Genoua*; this was altered by the Romans into *Genua*: and after the fall of the Roman empire was disfigured into that of *Janua*, while an absurd fable was circulated of Janus having been its founder. It is thus named by Procopius, by Luitprand, and by Constantius: in one of the early geographers we find it termed *Stalia*, but the learned Cluvier was led away by the plausibility of the Januarian tradition, and adhered to the word *Janua*. Livy, however, Valerius Maximus, and Pomponius Mela, always style it *Genua*; and an ancient inscription, found within its walls, has settled the disputed orthography by the occurrence of two words,

DECVR GENVÆ.

Mago, the brother of Hannibal, when he passed into Italy, escorted by his fleet, took Genoa by surprise, and almost entirely destroyed it.\* The city rose from its ruins under the care of Spurius Lucretius, for it was far too important as a place of trade to allow of its complete extinction, and it remained in the power of Rome, faithfully attached to the central city as a municipal establishment, until the decay of

\* Ante A. D. 205.

the Empire of the West. The Goths then took possession of it, and retained their hold until they were driven out of Italy by Narses. Under these rude conquerors many of its Roman monuments perished, and the prosperity of the city was seriously diminished: but in the time of the Lombards it was seized by Rotares, king of that warlike people, and again reduced to ashes. The merit of being the second restorer of Genoa belongs to Charlemagne, who not only rebuilt a large portion of the city, but also annexed it with its territories to the empire of the Franks, and gave it a special governor in the person of one of his counts. Audemar, that was his name, was a man of courage and ability: he defended the city with success against the hostile incursions of the Saracens, and conquered the island of Corsica. In the tenth century the Saracens took their revenge, captured the city, not without much difficulty from the heroic resistance of the inhabitants, and with the utmost cruelty put all the males to the sword, while they sent the women and female children as prisoners to Africa. Genoa was a long time in recovering from this heavy blow; but in the end the city became re peopled, and by the end of the eleventh century had risen into riches and power.\*

*Twelfth Century* A. D. 1100.—We learn from Caffaro that the form of the Genoese government at this period was Republican, and that it was governed by four consuls, who

\* The early history of Genoa is a matter of great obscurity owing to the almost complete absence of authentic records; so much so that the learned authors of the *Art de Vérifier les Dates* confess the task of attempting to draw up a connected history, especially of the period previous to Charlemagne, during the barbarian invasion, almost impossible. Their words are—"It would be difficult to make out, in the obscurity of History, what vicissitudes this city underwent in the time of the invasions of the Barbarians, or to ascertain what was then the form of its government: for if reliance were placed on the opinions of the modern

held the entire executive power in their hands: but the state was even at that time strongly inclined to an aristocratic constitution, and was periodically distracted by internal feuds more or less bloody. In the first year of this century the Genoese equipped a fleet of twenty-eight galleys and six larger vessels, and sailed on August 1st for the Holy Land: they arrived at Laodicea and wintered there. They were of signal use to the Christians, then warring against the Saracens, and Baudouin, or Baldwin, king of Jerusalem, granted them as an acknowledgment of their services the third part of certain places, which they had aided in conquering, and the fourth in others. The document conferring these honorable privileges was dated 1105, and was always kept by the Genoese in their national archives with peculiar veneration. Similar privileges were obtained from Bohemond, Prince of Antioch: and Genoa came to be considered one of the maritime powers in the Mediterranean. In 1119 Pope Callixtus II placed the island of Corsica under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the archbishop of Pisa, a state, which from its commercial importance and naval strength, had long been looked on by Genoa as a dangerous rival. The Genoese had conquered Corsica from the Saracens in the ninth century, and, since they regarded

historians of Italy, there would be the risk of writing a Fable rather than an History." The earliest epoch at which we find a probable chain of events recorded is about A. D. 1100, and the author from whom most of the materials for such an account are derivable is Il Caffaro, a native of Genoa itself, who in the thirteenth century was commissioned by public authority to write the annals of the city. These he commences with the year just mentioned, and from that period downwards we have an almost unbroken line of contemporary narrative to illustrate the vicissitudes of the State. The authorities are to be found cited at large in the great work of Muratori *Rer. Ital. Script.*: and a concise but able summary is to be met with in De Brequigné's *Révolutions de Gènes*: in Puffendorf's *Universal History*: in the *Art de vérifier les dates*: and in Sismondi's eloquent *History of the Italian Republics*.

the privilege in favour of the Pisans as an encroachment upon their own sovereignty, they commenced a war, which lasted thirteen years, and was only terminated in 1132 by Pope Innocent II, who converted Genoa into an archbishopric, and gave to the prelate of the see two out of the five bishoprics into which Corsica was then divided. In 1145 the city turned its arms against the Saracens in Minorca and on the coast of Spain, reaping from their expedition a considerable harvest of booty. When the emperor Frederic I came into Italy in 1154, with an army of hungry and ill-disciplined Germans, who looked on the riches of this southern clime with greedy eyes, the Republic thought to ward off the chance of pillage by sending a complimentary embassy to the northern potentate. This precaution of the magistrates was justified by the pillage of various cities in Lombardy, and the Genoese, warned by the fate of these places, hastened to put their own city in a respectable state of defence. The emperor repeated his visit to Italy the year after, and this time demanded boldly a round subsidy from the Genoese: but the courageous conduct of the citizens, who rushed to arms and showed symptoms of fighting for their rights, deterred the emperor from his project. The hint, however, was not lost on the Germanic leader: and in 1158, pouncing upon Genoa while the fortifications were still incomplete, he succeeded in getting his absence purchased by a donation of twelve hundred silver marcs. Aware of the real strength of this hardy population of seamen and merchants, Frederic entered into a treaty with the Genoese in 1162 for a joint conquest of the island of Sicily: and, in return for the assistance they were to give by their ships, he was to cede to them the city of Syracuse in full sovereignty, a portion of the Val di Noto, one of the most fertile districts of that fruitful island, and was to give them full right of free trade in all its numerous ports. This arrange-



ment, which would have been highly to the benefit of Genoa, was never carried into effect, partly from the weakness, partly from the ill-will, of the emperor. Some trifling hostilities with Pisa, in 1162 and 1163, were followed by a more serious war, which began in 1165 and lasted ten years. In 1190 the consuls were abolished at Genoa, in consequence of their being unable to free the state from the disastrous influence of ceaseless feuds: a Podestat was elected in their stead, and, though an attempt to restore the old form of government was made the year following, the office of Podestat was soon re-established, and existed in the state for a long period.

*Thirteenth Century A.D. 1200.*—Shortly after the beginning of this century the Pisans seized on Syracuse: and the Genoese, resolved on dispossessing them, entered into a league with Henry duke of Malta: Syracuse was taken after a siege of a week, all the Pisans within it were put to the sword: and in 1210 further hostilities were checked by a truce of three years. About this period Genoa first came into collision with another rival far more powerful and more dangerous than Pisa. Venice had been rapidly increasing in strength and importance, and the results of the crusades had made it one of the first cities in Europe. Its influence had been already felt at Constantinople, where in 1204 “the blind old Dandolo, the Octogenarian chief, Byzantium’s conquering foe,”—as Byron so well describes him, had actually taken the Imperial city by assault, and had received from the assembled crusaders some important islands and ports in the Archipelago and the Levant. In 1206, a Genoese corsair named Vetrano having been captured with nine galleys by the Venetians, the Genoese republic declared war against the Queen of the Adriatic, and, aided by Henry duke of Malta, made a descent in the Venetian island of Candia. Renaldo Dandolo recovered the capital of Candia from the Maltese, and a peace was made with Genoa

in 1218: but from this first outbreak of enmity Venice and Genoa never ceased, except at short intervals, to contest with each other the exclusive command of the Mediterranean. Another quarrel with the Pisans occurred at Acre in 1222, in which they were defeated: and, not long after, Genoa had the misfortune to lose possession of the country and city of Nice, which were seized by Raymond Berenger IV Count of Provence. From 1238 to 1254 the attention of the Republic was principally taken up with foreign affairs. In 1241 Genoa furnished a squadron to convey to Rome some French prelates, whom the Pope had summoned thither for a council: but the emperor Frederic of Germany, aware that the real object of the intended assembly of the Church was to effect his own deposition, leagued himself with the Pisans, and, by means of their aid and the assistance of the Sicilians, fitted out a fleet which intercepted the Genoese squadron on the 3rd of May, off the island of Meloria. An obstinate engagement ensued, ending in the total defeat of the Genoese, who lost all their vessels except five, and had all the French Bishops taken prisoners. The latter were sent into confinement in the kingdom of Naples, and while the consternation caused by this reverse was in full effect both at Rome and Genoa, the emperor sent his fleet to cruise off the port, while he marched an army towards the city from the plains of Lombardy. The Genoese, with their characteristic activity, raised a sufficient force to check the emperor's army by land, and, between that period and 1251, they had not only repaired their naval losses, but had several times actively opposed the enterprises of the Pisans. The year 1254 was marked by a domestic revolution, the people rising against the nobles: and the name of Boccanegra was then first brought prominently forward on the political stage. The populace met tumultuously in the church of St. Syrus, and elected William Boccanegra Captain of the



people: thirty-two individuals from among their own ranks were appointed to act as his councillors, and even the Podestat was forced to swear obedience. The power of this new officer was decreed to last ten years; but in 1262, after an interval of only eight years, the same populace became disgusted with the tyranny of the master they had chosen, dismissed him from his office, and restored the powers of the Podestat. During this interval the Genoese had experienced an important reverse in their foreign relations; for in 1258, having had a violent quarrel with the Venetians, who like themselves occupied a third part of St. John of Acre, hostilities were declared between the rival states, and a bloody naval battle ensued off that town between the Genoese fleet on the one side, and a combined Venetian, Pisan, and Provencal squadron on the other. This took place on the 24th of June, and the Genoese lost twenty-five gallies, and were ultimately obliged to abandon their portion of Acre. A truce of three years, concluded through the mediation of the Pope, checked for a time the war of the rivals; but in 1262 the Genoese entered into a treaty with Michael Palæologus, emperor of Constantinople, and sent a strong fleet to his assistance against the Venetians. The suburb of Pera was given up to the Genoese: and Venetian influence was for a time annihilated in the Greek capital: in 1264, however, Jacopo Dandolo obtained a signal victory over the Genoese fleet off Trapani, and the emperor of Constantinople, alarmed at the defeat of his allies hastily entered into a new alliance with the Venetians. In 1265 the Genoese had sacked Canea in Candia, held by the Venetians, but during the next ten years the Genoese, still at war with Venice, were unfortunate in their naval expeditions; and in 1270 a peace for five years was concluded with the Queen of the Adriatic. The rest of this century constituted a stormy epoch in the domestic annals of Genoa, from the fierce and

bloody feuds of the Dorias and Spinolas, on one side, against the Grimaldis and Fieschis on the other:—the former faction, on the whole, retaining the pre-eminence. During this period the state distinguished itself at the expense of Venice by gaining a great battle under the admiral Lamba Doria in the Adriatic. The Venetians lost no less than eighty-five gallies, notwithstanding the skill and valour of their commander Andreas Dandolo, and a great number of persons were taken prisoners; but these were given up in 1299, and peace was concluded, not only with the Venetians, but also with Pisa.

*Fourteenth Century* A. D. 1300.—All the first portion of this century, up to 1346, was occupied with intestine dissensions, which though calamitous to the state, inasmuch as they wasted its energies on unprofitable objects at home, instead of directing to them to important enterprises abroad, were nevertheless of great influence in forming the future character both of the state itself and also of its subjects. In 1306 an unsuccessful attempt was made to eject the Spinolas, whose power had become formidable to the city: but at length civil discord broke out between the Dorias and the Spinolas, and in 1317 the Fieschis came into power, appointing Charles Fieschi and Gaspard Grimaldi captains of the people. The exiled faction regained their footing in 1335, but in 1339 the people, rising against the captains and the nobles, banished several leading members both of the Doria and Spinola families, and elected Simon Boccanegra as their first Doge. This distinguished citizen held the honour thus conferred on him for five years, and then retired to Pisa, not however until an army of exiles had appeared under the walls of Genoa. The people elected a new Doge, Giovanni di Murta, and remained in a state of comparative quiet till his death in 1350, when Giovanni di Valenti was chosen as his successor. About this time the attention of the state became once more so entirely absorbed

with foreign wars that civil broils seem to have been almost forgotten. A quarrel had occurred between the Genoese and the Venetians in 1350, on account of the former attempting to exclude the latter from trading in the Crimea and along the northern coasts of the Black Sea. The Venetians had been successful in some reprisals for these hostile intentions, but in 1351 Paganino Doria swept the Adriatic of the Venetian vessels, and afterwards, sailing into the Archipelago, ravaged the island of Negropont, then in possession of the enemy. Next year a combined fleet of Venetians Greeks and Catalans attacked the Genoese squadron in the Bosphorus; a most sanguinary engagement ensued, and the Genoese were the victors, taking from the allies twenty-six gallies and eight hundred prisoners. Irritated at the protection which they fancied had been afforded to their rivals by John Cantacuzene, emperor of Constantinople, the Genoese besieged his capital and obtained, as a condition of peace, that the Venetians and Catalans should be driven out from the imperial city. Next year a signal revenge was obtained by the Venetians, who with the aid of the Catalans defeated the Genoese off Cagliari, and took or destroyed thirty gallies with upwards of four thousand prisoners. This blow was so severely felt at Genoa that the citizens proposed to Giovanni Visconti, archbishop and signor of Milan, to give themselves and the state into his power, in return for his protection: the offer was accepted, and the Marquis of Pallavicini arrived from Milan to take possession for the Archbishop, and govern Genoa in his name. It was Antonio Grimaldi who had lost the battle of Cagliari, but the honour of avenging the defeat fell to the lot of Paganino Doria, who in 1353 fell on the Venetians near Modin, captured sixty-one of their vessels, and brought them with five thousand prisoners into Genoa. Peace was made in 1355: and in the same year the Genoese sought out a new

enemy on the coast of Africa, where they took the town of Tripoli by surprise, captured seven thousand prisoners, brought away 1,800,000 livres or nearly £32,000 worth of booty, and then sold the town to a Moorish chief for 50,000 double ducats of gold. Their success made the Genoese repent of having given themselves into the power of Visconti of Milan, and accordingly in 1356 they drove out the officers commanding for the Signor of Milan and re-elected as Doge, Simon Boccanegra. This able man re-established internal peace by quieting the most turbulent of the nobles, as well as of the people, and maintained the state in tranquillity and prosperity for seven years, when he was poisoned by an emissary of Visconti. A succession of eminent men as Doges occurred at this period; and we find the names of Gabriel Adorno, a plebeian, Domenico Fregoso, Nicolo Guarco, Antonio Adorno, and Jacopo Fregoso in the Annals of the Republic. An important naval action occurred during the Dogate of Nicolo Guarco. The Genoese fleet had defeated that of the Venetians near Pola, and taking advantage of the confusion in the latter, had pushed on under the command of Pietro Doria as far as Venice, took Chioza and Malamocca, and threatened to capture the city itself. The Venetians, however, reassumed an offensive attitude, blockaded the Genoese in Chioza and obliged them to surrender after nearly a year's siege. The Genoese on the other hand compensated for this reverse by sacking Pola and Capo d'Istria. Civil discord again broke out in the state immediately after the conclusion of peace with the Venetians, and several Doges were dispossessed of power by the violence of the populace; but in 1396 Antonio Adorno, who had been again elected Doge, proposed that the state should surrender itself to Charles VI king of France. This was agreed to, and in 1397 the Count of Ligni arrived at Genoa to take possession of it in his master's name. The plague broke out at Genoa

the same year, and induced most of the French authorities to leave it with precipitation : the presence, too, of foreign officers such as these reconciled the jarring factions of the state, and in 1400, after forcing all the French to quit the city, the Guelfs and Ghibelins united in electing Baptist Boccanegra as their chief with the title of " Captain of the Guard of the King of France."

*Fifteenth Century A. D. 1400.*—The French were not to be dispossessed of their assumed right over Genoa in so easy a manner, as by the mere expulsion of one of their governors : and in 1401 the most able commander of the day, the Maréchal Boucicaut, was sent to take possession of the city. He arrived with one thousand men at arms and one thousand foot soldiers, was admitted with little or no resistance, and, among several executions of notable personages, included the decapitation of Boccanegra. In 1403 he sailed at the head of a Genoese expedition for Cyprus, and, after some trifling operations, crossed to the coast of Palestine, where he took Beyruth and sacked that important commercial city. A rich factory belonging to the Venetians having been burnt on this occasion, that state exercised reprisals on the Genoese, attacked the admiral's fleet while on its return, took three gallies, and put the rest to flight. In 1407 an important civil institution, the Bank of St. George, was finally consolidated; and the statutes then given it by the supreme council remained in force for several centuries. The power of Boucicaut over Genoa did not last long: for Visconti, duke of Milan, being anxious to secure the peaceable possession of his own power by submitting to the protection of France, opened negotiations with Boucicaut to that effect, and the latter imprudently quitted Genoa at the head of most of his forces to aid the despotic master of Milan. The Genoese exiles took advantage of his absence to concert means for returning home, and, having gained over a

sufficient number of the citizens to their cause, were admitted within the walls. A massacre of the French ensued: and the Chevalier de Chazeron, Boucicaut's lieutenant, was among those who lost their lives on this occasion. The Council of State was recomposed of twelve persons, half Guelfs, half Ghibelins: the Marquis de Montferrat, who had led the exiles with their forces against the city, was made Captain-General with the emoluments of Doge, and Boucicaut, after vainly endeavouring to regain his lost power, was compelled to return to France in 1410, without a government and without pecuniary resources. The Genoese, with the fickleness that so strongly characterised this portion of their history, revolted against the Marquis de Montferrat three years after, and between the Spring of 1413 and the Summer of 1415, three Doges were placed successively at the head of the State. The prevailing factions at that period were those of the Adorni and the Fregosi: and Thomas Fregoso, who was elected in 1415, governed the State with much energy and prudence for six years, driving the Spaniards out of Corsica, and exhibiting great zeal for the welfare of the people. In 1421 Filippo-Maria Duke of Milan, who had long viewed Genoa with a jealous eye, determined on obtaining the chief power of the State by force of arms, and sent his general, Carmagnola, at the head of considerable forces to besiege the city, while some Catalonian galleys blockaded the port. The intestine factions of the Genoese had so weakened their former power that they had sold Leghorn to the Florentines, and had no longer sufficient forces by sea or land to maintain their independence. The Doge Fregoso, aware of the wishes of the inhabitants to capitulate, made conditions with Carmagnola which were highly advantageous to himself, and, on resigning his power, was allowed to hold the absolute sovereignty of Sarzano for his own life, while Genoa admitted the Duke of Milan as a



new master. Filippo had no sooner taken possession of the city than he diverted the attention of the people from domestic politics to foreign operations of importance, and occupied their vessels for three years in giving assistance to Jeanne II of Naples; while in 1431 he involved them in a war of dubious success with the Venetians. It seems to have been the fate of the Genoese never to remain long attached to the same master; and accordingly in 1435 one of those unexpected revolutions, which are so frequent in the annals of the city, again took place. The city of Gaeta in the kingdom of Naples was besieged by Alfonso king of Aragon, and the inhabitants offered to put themselves under the dominion of the Genoese in return for their protection. The Duke of Milan dispatched a powerful fleet of Genoese galleys under Asereto, an eminent commander, to the relief of Gaeta; and on the other side Alfonso of Aragon, aware of its approach, set out, with all his nobles and eleven thousand men on board his own ships, to give it an hostile meeting. A most obstinate and bloody engagement took place on the 5th of August near the island of Ponza, lasting from day-break to night-fall, and ending in the complete defeat of the Aragonese. The king Alfonso, his two brothers—the King of Navarre and the Infanta Don Enrico, with a considerable number of nobles and all the galleys, fell into the hands of the Genoese commander. The inhabitants of Gaeta, as soon as they learnt what had happened, made a vigorous sortie and dispersed their besiegers. The royal and noble prisoners were conveyed to Genoa, where they were most sumptuously treated by the Duke of Milan, and the latter, in a moment of imprudent generosity, made a political league with Alfonso, setting him with all the prisoners at liberty without any ransom. The Genoese were so exasperated at seeing the fruits of their victory apparently dissipated by this act of the Duke, that

they rose in arms against him, and succeeded in driving all the Milanese out of the city. Thomas Fregoso was recalled as Doge, and, though his own brother tried to dispossess him in 1437, he remained in power till 1442. In this year he was finally ejected from his office by one of the Fieschi family, and a series of factious movements ensued till 1458, during which period the Adorni and the Fregosi alternately came to the head of affairs as Doges, while the party in opposition resorted for succour to Alfonso of Aragon, or to the Duke of Milan. Pietro Fregoso, who was Doge in 1458, persuaded the Genoese again to put themselves under the protection of France; and ambassadors, sent to Charles VII, having successfully negotiated a treaty to that effect, the Duke of Lorraine was sent to take possession of the city. The Genoese exiles aided by the King of Aragon laid siege to Genoa soon after the arrival of the Duke, and a fleet of Spanish galleys blockaded the port: Alfonso, however, died the same year, and the blockade was raised. The Duke of Lorraine in 1461 was dispossessed of Genoa by the same fault as the Maréchal de Boucicaut; he had quitted the place to act in the Neapolitan territories, and the inhabitants, rising in his absence against his lieutenant, drove out the French, and remained in a state of anarchical independence until 1464, when Louis XI of France sold the town of Savona in the Genoese territory (the only place in that district which remained in his power), with all his rights over Genoa, to Francisco Sforza, duke of Milan. The latter hastened to subdue the Genoese, and ruled them with an iron hand as long as he lived: his successor Galeazzo-Maria followed his example, and thus from 1464 to 1477 the turbulent population of the city and the state was compelled to remain in comparative tranquillity. In 1477 and 1478 a succession of intrigues and petty hostilities ensued between the Milanese governors and their forces, on the one hand, and



the Genoese with the various exiles, on the other, which ended in the defeat and expulsion of the Milanese : but in 1487, the Florentines having taken Sarzano, the Genoese in their alarm again submitted to the Duke of Milan, Giovanni-Galeazzo-Maria. Charles VIII of France, instigated by the exiles of the Fregosi and Fieschi families, made a fruitless attempt on the republic in 1495, both by sea and land, and the year following lost possession of Sarzano which had been ceded to him by the Florentines : but in 1499 the Genoese grew discontented with their Milanese masters, and the century terminated with a fresh offer of submission to the crown of France.

*Sixteenth Century A.D. 1500.*—The first half of this century was marked by events of great importance in the history of Genoa. It was to Louis XII, who was already master of Milan, and was one of the most distinguished monarchs that ever swayed the French sceptre, that the Genoese had applied in 1499 for protection. The application had been granted, and a French garrison held Genoa under the command of Philippe de Ravestein, a general of considerable ability. On a sudden however in 1506, from what cause is not exactly known, the populace of Genoa rose against the nobles and the upper class: the principal families were obliged to quit the city, their palaces were sacked and pillaged, and the French governor, after having been besieged in the castle, departed for France, leaving behind him a small garrison under his lieutenant Roccabertin. The Pope, Julius II, who was the declared enemy of Louis XII, excited the people to still further excesses : the standard of France was torn down, Paul de Novi, a silk dyer, was chosen as Doge, and the banner of the Germanic emperor was raised as the flag of the State. Louis XII resolved to punish this defection, and passing the Alps at the head of a large army forced the passes of the Apennines,

defended by the Genoese, and entered the city itself in 1507 with his drawn sword in his hand, vowing to give no quarter to the unfortunate population. The tears and supplications of the magistrates moved, however, the compassion of the monarch: he sheathed his sword, pardoned the people, and imposed a tax of three hundred thousand crowns, to be paid in fourteen months. He changed all the magistrates, condemned several of the chief rebels to death, and after ordering that a fort should be built on the promontory of the Faro, left the city under the government of Rodolfe de Lannoy. In 1510 Pope Julius II again attempted to excite the Genoese against the French, but the military possession of the latter was too strongly established to be at that time overthrown: and the Pope's party retired from before the city with much loss. The attempt was more successful in 1512, when the French were shut up in the castle and the people elected a Fregoso for Doge: but the Adorni, who were the partisans of French rule, raised a tumult in the year following, on the approach of a powerful French armament, and for a time the independence of Genoa seemed doubtful. The defeat of the French in the battle of Novara came at this juncture to raise the spirits of the Fregosi, and the people, making a vigorous effort in their favour, drove out the foreign mercenaries and elected Ottaviano Fregoso as Doge. From 1513 to 1522 this citizen ruled the state of Genoa with greater equity and prudence than had been hitherto exhibited in the Ducal chair: but in 1515 he had thought prudent to confirm his power by entering into a treaty with Francis I, who delegated to him the authority of General, or Supreme Governor of the City. In 1522 the Marquis of Pescara and Prospero Colonna at the head of a large German force, and a considerable body of Genoese exiles of the Adorni and Fieschi parties, entered the territories of the State, and besieged the capital, which was defended with much vigour by

the Doge and by Pietro Novara, who had arrived with three thousand French soldiers for its succour. On the night of the 30th of May, the besieging army stormed the place with success: Novara and all the French troops were made prisoners, the Doge Ottaviano Fregoso fell into the hands of the captors, and the city was completely pillaged. The Doge was allowed by the Marquis of Pescara to be ransomed for fifteen thousand golden ducats: but he died within the course of the year of mortification and disease. During the same year, and after the capture of Genoa by the Marquis de Pescara and the emperor's forces, Antonio Adorno was elected Doge, and in a short time, the last of the French troops which held the fort, were obliged to evacuate it. Pietro di Novara returned however in 1527 with a French army and Andreas Doria, who was then Admiral of France, blockaded the port with his gallies while the former besieged the city by land: they obtained a speedy capitulation and Genoa again submitted to the French. Lautrec was commander-in-chief of the French forces then in Italy: but his genius could not prevent him from losing Genoa: for in the very next year (1528) Andreas Doria, having, with the extraordinary versatility of political feeling which marked the age, changed sides and accepted service under the emperor of Germany, came and a second time besieged the city, though under a different flag. The Genoese preferred the Italian followers of the emperor's cause to their insolent Transalpine masters, and the French were soon driven out. On this occasion the town of Savona was totally destroyed and great damage was done to the port of Genoa; but the more important consequences of the change were experienced in the civil constitution of the State, in which a new classification of the noble families allowed a much greater degree of internal tranquillity to be enjoyed than heretofore. To the actually existing noble

families twenty-eight others were added from the most illustrious of those who had been honoured with any public functions. The Adorni and the Fregosi were however excluded from the combinations:—the rest of the citizens were not allowed to participate in the affairs of government; and the Doge was to be elected for two years, with eight governors under him, and a council of four hundred members. Uberto Cataneo was named the first Doge on this new plan, and Andreas Doria was appointed Censor of the State for life: a statue was erected in his honour at the public expense, and he continued to serve the emperor with the highest distinction as High-Admiral.

After nineteen years tranquillity, during which the progress of the State in all the arts of civilized life had been immense, and the architectural decoration of the city had received great impulsion, an extraordinary attempt was made (in 1547) to seize on the supreme power by one of the families who had in former days so often convulsed Genoa by their inordinate ambition. Andreas Doria, from the great personal respect he inspired, was by common consent looked up to as head of the State, and at the same time his talents and noble character caused him to be at once admired and feared by all who were connected with Genoa. Giovanni Ludovico Fieschi, count of Lavagna, a young man of talent and courage but of great ambition, was envious of this lofty position held by the illustrious admiral, and was still more piqued at the prosperity of Giannettino Doria his nephew, who was his own equal in age, and possessed great influence on account of his uncle's protection. The pride of Giannettino contributed to make him disliked by his fellow citizens, and Fieschi found little difficulty in drawing a notable portion of the inhabitants into a conspiracy for effecting a revolution. The Duke of Parma, who was a personal enemy of Andreas Doria, promised to

support Fieschi with his troops : and every thing having been duly concerted, the latter, on new year's night 1547, introduced several hundreds of his chosen followers and vassals into the midst of the city. The secret had been kept so faithfully that the Dorias were totally ignorant of what was going on : and two of the principal gates were easily seized. Fieschi hastened to the Darse, and secured the gallies of Andreas Doria : while his brothers Geronimo and Ottobone were occupied in attacking an opposite quarter of the city. Giannetino Doria, whose residence was near the port, heard the noise of the sailors and the shouts of the people, who were crying out for liberty and Fieschi : he hastened to the gate of St. Thomas and demanded that it should be opened, but was answered by a thousand weapons and fell dead on the spot. From some unaccountable oversight the conspirators had omitted to go to the palace of the Admiral, which was not far from thence, and his domestics had time to remove their illustrious master, who was suffering from gout, to one of the Spinolas. Fieschi's followers now only waited for the return of their chief from the Darse to put him in possession of the city and proclaim him Doge, but he never came : on crossing from the quay to one of the gallies the plank on which he was treading gave way, and he was precipitated into the water and drowned. As soon as his untimely end was known his followers became panic struck, and, though Geronimo attempted to rally them, the Doria party had time to assemble and to regain the power they had lost. Geronimo was taken in the castle of Montobbio, whither he had fled for refuge, and with a great number of his followers suffered death. Thus ended the conspiracy of the Fieschis, which but for the accidental decease of their leader in the midst of victory, would have changed the whole face of affairs in Genoa.

In 1553 the French and Turks, who had formed an alliance, landed in Corsica under the command of the Marquis de

Termes, and soon subjugated nearly the whole island, the inhabitants of which supported the yoke of the Genoese with ill-concealed indignation. Calvi and Bastia alone held out for the Genoese, and even these towns would have been taken, but in September the Turks were recalled by the Sultan, and Andreas Doria, though now eighty-four years of age, led an expedition to reconquer the island. Jourdain des Ursins defended the fortress of San Fiorenzo with the greatest bravery against the Genoese, and the war was prolonged until 1559, when the peace of Cateau-Cambresis, between France and Spain, brought with it the cession of Corsica by the French invaders. San Pietro, chief of the Corsicans, who had led the peasantry against the Genoese, retired for a time into France; but, having returned to Corsica in 1564, he caused the inhabitants to rise under the standard of independence, and carried on a war with various success for three years, when he was assassinated by Michael Angelo di Ornano his brother-in-law. His son, Alfonso di Ornano, was recognized as captain-general by the Corsicans, and the war lasted another year, when in 1568, Georgio Doria offered a general amnesty to the Corsicans on behalf of the Genoese, and, this being accepted, he withdrew in 1569 into France, where he received the baton of Marechal for his subsequent services. The great Andreas Doria died in 1560, full of honours and universally renowned. Some fresh disputes broke out at Genoa in 1574 between the old and new nobles, and at one time threatened to subvert the prosperity of the State; but they were fortunately appeased by the adjunction of some plebeian families to the class of nobles, and a long period of fifty years tranquillity ensued.

*Seventeenth Century* A. D. 1600.—The commerce of Genoa had been gradually on the increase for now nearly two centuries, notwithstanding the numerous internal revolutions to which it had been subjected: and the manufacturers and



merchants of the state had gained a character for talent and probity which they have ever since maintained. The domestic riches of the state had been considerable augmented under the prudent administration of the Dorias; and though Genoa no longer carried on the bloody wars against Venice and Pisa, which marked her history at an earlier epoch, she maintained herself as a maritime power of no small importance. Neighbouring nations had however assumed at the beginning of this century the form and relative magnitude, which they possess in a greater or less degree at the present day: and, of the two rival powers of France and Spain, the latter was considered the protector and friend of the Genoese. In 1624 the Republic purchased the Marquisate of Zuccarello from the emperor of Germany: and thereby excited the hostility of Charles Emmanuel, duke of Savoy, who had raised pretensions to the sovereignty of that district, The Duke accordingly entered into a league with the Venetians and the French against the Genoese, and in 1625 invaded the territories of the State at the head of his own army, supported by a French force under the Connétable de Lesdiguières. Jerome Doria and Benedict Spinola having received succours from Spain repelled the invaders after the latter had gained some temporary advantages, and in 1631 a peace with the Duke of Savoy and his confederates was signed at Madrid. Another long interval of peace for the Republic now ensued, and from the date just mentioned until 1672 no political events of importance occurred. In the latter, however, a conspiracy for putting Genoa into the possession of the Duke of Savoy was made with that prince by a Genoese gentleman, De la Torre, son of a celebrated lawyer of that name. The conspiracy was discovered and De la Torre suffered the penalty of death; but the Duke invaded the Genoese territory, and the war might have been disastrous to the State, had not a peace been concluded the year following,

by the joint mediation of Spain, France, and the Papal See. The jealousy of France, however, had long been brooding over the prosperity of the Genoese, and after twelve years quarrelling, which ensued, Louis XIV vented his wrath on the unfortunate city in a manner that can only be paralleled by his atrocious conduct with regard to the Palatinate of the Rhine. In this latter instance that monarch had Turenne for his accomplice in laying waste a wide extent of country with fire and sword; and in the former he found Du Quesne ready to execute similar orders with regard to Genoa. From the 18th to the 28th of May, 1684, the French fleet under that admiral bombarded Genoa day and night: causing an almost total destruction of the houses with many of the principal monuments, and inflicting incalculable damage on the property of the inhabitants. It was only by the earnest solicitations of the Papal nuncio at the Court of France that Louis XIV consented to a peace with the Genoese, and even then upon the humiliating condition of the Doge in person, with four senators, coming to Versailles to ask pardon for having offended the monarch. So great was the distress of Genoa and so widely extended was the influence of France at this period, that these hard terms were complied with; and Francisco-Maria-Imperiale, who then held the Ducal office, performed the required homage in the great Gallery of Versailles, —an event still commemorated on the walls of that palace by one of the principal artists of the age.

*Eighteenth Century*, A. D. 1700.—Another purchase of a marquise, —that of Final in 1713, from the emperor of Austria, again embroiled the state with the duke of Savoy, and at a later period in the same century caused difficulties with the House of Austria: but the most important operations in which Genoa was concerned at this epoch were those in Corsica, for maintaining the turbulent populations of the



island in obedience. It appears that the government of Corsica was badly managed: that great abuses were perpetrated by the governors, and that the people were kept in an humiliating condition of inferiority: the consequence was a constant series of revolts against Genoa throughout this century, which ended at last in the adjunction of the island to the French monarchy. In 1731 the Genoese called in the Germans to their assistance against the Corsican revolters, and the Baron de Wachtendonck, at the head of three thousand men, entered the island. A series of combats took place, with success varying from one side to the other: but in the Autumn, notwithstanding the arrival of two thousand two hundred more German troops, the Corsicans entirely defeated the Genoese and their auxiliaries. Prince Louis of Wurtemberg arrived in Corsica the year following with a third army of Germans, but he applied himself more to negotiating a settlement of difficulties than to a conquest by force of arms: and, having granted an armistice, he invited the Corsican leaders, Giafferi, Ciaccaldi, Paoli, and some others, to come to Genoa to confer on the conditions of a peace. They did so; but the Genoese authorities, with signal bad faith and treachery, threw them immediately into prison as rebels: nor did they consent to their release except upon the repeated instances of Prince Louis, whose word had been given for their safety. An arrangement, destined to have no long duration, was patched up between Genoa and Corsica: but in 1735 Ciaccaldi, Paoli, and Giafferi, who had gone into voluntary exile, returned to this island, and the people having declared for a Republic, elected them as primates with the incongruous title of "Royal Highness." In the year following an extraordinary adventurer, the Baron de Newhoff, was landed in Corsica by an English frigate, and he had the address to get himself admitted as a leader by the inhabitants. They not only gave up the idea of

continuing as a Republic, but they even elected De Newhoff as their king: and in a short time obtained possession of the whole island, with the exception of the principal maritime places. Theodore Baron de Newhoff was born in the county of La Marck, was educated in France, and had contracted a marriage in Spain: he had long been resident in Holland, and, after his first accession in Corsica, returned to Amsterdam, where he tried to form a commercial company, for cultivating the waste lands of his new kingdom. The Dutch, however, who were little inclined to respect claims of royalty, hastened to press the settlement of debts which De Newhoff had contracted, and threw him into prison. He satisfied the claims of his creditors, after a while, and regained his liberty: but his short-lived royalty ceased at the same period; for the Genoese having called in the aid of the French, a considerable force was landed in Corsica in 1738, and in 1740 the island made its submission. From 1743 to 1745 Genoa was engaged in a dispute with the Court of Austria for the Marquisate of Final, which it had purchased thirty years before, but which the House of Austria now wished to regain; and in the latter year the city was partially bombarded by an English squadron, but suffered little damage. These hostilities were followed by an invasion of the Austrian and Piedmontese troops, which necessitated the demanding of fresh succours from France: a series of military operations of considerable importance ensued for three years, but at the end of 1748, when the Peace of Aix la Chapelle put an end to the general war of Europe, all the possessions of Genoa, which the Republic had lost, were restored. The Genoese were so grateful to the Duke de Richelieu, for his military services in their behalf, that they erected a marble statue to his honour, and admitted the names of two branches of his house into the Golden Book of the Nobles. The Corsicans, still discontented with the dominion of

the Genoese, continued from 1744 to 1769 to make a series of efforts for the maintenance of their independence, and offered, what may be justly termed, a most heroic resistance to the French troops, which the Genoese employed against them at various periods. In 1745 Domenico Rivarola, a Piedmontese officer of distinction, headed the Corsican revolters, and led them in many difficult operations for three years, when he was snatched away by death. There was a temporary suspension of hostilities in 1754, but in 1757, on the troubles again breaking out, the king of France sent in a large body of forces under the Marquis de Castries: and the Corsicans, alarmed at their arrival, offered to acknowledge themselves subjects of the king of Prussia,—a proposal which that monarch, with rare magnanimity, declined accepting. In 1760 Pascal Paoli took possession of Corte, and for seven years headed the inhabitants of the island against the Genoese and their French allies. In the latter year the Corsicans obtained possession of the island of Capraia, off the Tuscan coast, and fortune seemed to be definitively declaring in their favour, when the government of Genoa entered into a treaty with that of France (15th of May, 1768) by virtue of which Corsica was definitively ceded to the French monarchy. This suicidal act of the Genoese, which reflects no credit on the authorities of that period, was followed by the descent of an overwhelming French army in the island early in the year following: and it may be mentioned as an honourable testimony to the valour of the Corsicans, that it was thought necessary to send not less than forty-two battalions and two legions of cavalry, besides other troops, to effect their complete subjugation. The Corsicans did not yield without several sharp engagements; but on the 13th of June, Paoli and his heroic companions were taken on board an English vessel, at Porto Vecchio, and Corsica has ever since made an integral

part of the French possessions. It is not amiss to state that it was on the 15th of August in this year (1769) that Napoleon Buonaparte was born at Ajaccio, one of the principal towns of the island.

From this period to the invasion of Italy by the French Republican troops, after the great Revolution, Genoa slumbered on in that state of opulent enervation which had marked its history for the last one hundred years; and, falling an easy prey to the overwhelming tide of the French legions, received from its new masters a constitution based on the leading principles of that already established in France.

*Nineteenth Century* A. D. 1800.—Genoa became celebrated in the wars of Napoleon from the occupation of it by Massena with his forces, and the long blockade by the German army. In 1805 it was made part of the new kingdom of Italy, and continued so till the overthrow of the empire of Napoleon in 1814: when Lord William Bentinck took possession of it at the head of a British force, and established a temporary government with a suitable constitution. The Genoese at one time entertained the expectation that their State would be again erected into an independent Republic: but the Sovereigns of Europe, whose ministers were assembled in Congress at Vienna, judged it best for the common interests of Italy and the consolidation of the general Peace, that Genoa and Venice should not be again exposed to the vicissitudes inseparable from the condition of small and comparatively powerless communities. They therefore decided that Genoa should form part of the dominions of the House of Savoy, and it was accordingly incorporated in the kingdom of Sardinia. Genoa now is, and will long be one of the brightest jewels in the Sardinian crown.

## CHAP. II.—DESCRIPTION OF GENOA.

Although Genoa possessed in former times territories which exceeded the modern limits of Liguria, its authority now extends over only six provinces, forming that division of the Sardinian dominions of which the city is considered the capital. These provinces are Albenga, Bobbio, Chiavari, Levante or Spezzia, Novi, and Savona, and which are again subdivided into two hundred and seventy-two Communes.

The extent of the city itself (within the limits of the fortifications, which form an extent of about four leagues) is, from North to South, five thousand seven hundred and ninety-six yards, and, from East to West, about four thousand and nine yards. The total area is one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five acres, of which about three hundred and twenty-seven are level ground, and the remainder is more or less hilly.

The aspect of Genoa from the sea, though it bears no resemblance to Naples, is perhaps not inferior in beauty to that of any other Italian city. The hills of Carignano on the East, and of St. Benigno on the West, joined by the intervening mountains, form a splendid amphitheatre, in the centre of which Genoa is built; while the rich and varied appearance of the buildings of the city, the port, and the numberless villas of the neighbourhood, combine to fill up the scene.

On the one side of the city is the Torrent of the Bisagno, which, though dry during the Summer heats, becomes a furious and overwhelming stream in the rainy season. On the other is the Polcevera, equally violent, and oftentimes committing the most disastrous ravages in its headlong course to join the sea. The former washes the foot of the hills of

Albaro, and the latter passes by the extremity of San Pierre d'Arena—two suburbs, which have ever been selected by the inhabitants as affording the most delightful places of retreat. The banks of the Polcevera, in particular, are of the most beautiful and romantic description, being feathered down, on each of their sides, with continued woods of the chesnut and ilex, while the rich and varied foliage of the arbutus, the heaths, and the myrtle join to complete this lovely view.

From the natural circumstances of the soil of this state, it is only by dint of continued care and labour, that cultivation is brought to any degree of perfection; and, not being constituted by nature for an agricultural district, it does not offer sufficient resources for the maintenance of its rural population. Numbers of the inhabitants from the mountains, and other parts of the state, have from time to time been forced to seek subsistence in foreign countries, and, at the present day, an extensive emigration of the Genoese peasantry is making for South America, and principally Buenos Ayres. While, however, the aridity of the mountains prevents the cultivation of the vine from being abundant, the heat of the climate contributes to make the wine produced, in certain favoured situations, of excellent quality. The wines of Caesena were known and highly esteemed even in the times of the Romans; those of Cinque Terre near Spezzia, were more in repute in former days than now, when the cultivators are more anxious about the quantity than the quality of their produce. It is from the hills along the course of the Polcevera that Genoa is now supplied with wine of good flavour, and at a moderate price; but the best wines that are found at the tables of the wealthier inhabitants are all of French growth.

One of the principal products, which constitute the riches of Genoa, is the oil made from its olive trees. These are not cultivated so much in the immediate neighbourhood of the city, as along the two Rivas, or sea coasts to the East and



West, particularly that in the latter direction. Among several places famous for their good oil, we may mention Diano, which produces oil, inferior to none in any part of the world, and in considerable quantities. The olive crops are liable to be injured by extreme dryness of temperature, as well as by a small worm, which consumes the pulpy part of the fruit, rendering it thereby useless for the purposes of pressing. In general, however, the oil produced is sufficient not only for home consumption, but also to supply a large foreign demand.

Very little corn is grown within the state of Genoa, there being but a small portion of the Duchy suitable for its cultivation; and in consequence the city is almost entirely supplied with grain from other countries, such as Piedmont Lombardy, Sardinia, and the shores of the Black Sea.

Fruits, of almost every kind, and vegetables thrive in the gardens, and are cultivated in immense quantities, both for the supply of the city, and to preserve for exportation.

The chesnut grows most luxuriantly along the banks of the Polcevera, and its fruit forms a principal winter support of the peasantry.

Milk and butter of excellent quality are abundantly supplied from the country around Genoa, notwithstanding that the pasturage is so very scanty; but for the cheese, which is consumed by the inhabitants in large quantities, the city is indebted to the rich dairies of Parma, Sardinia, and Holland.

On the whole the natural products of the Duchy of Genoa are obtained only by the force of great labour on the part of the peasantry, whose condition, it must be conceded, is not one of much ease or comfort, though it cannot be denied that they submit to it with the greatest cheerfulness and good humour. As to the inhabitants and trading community of Genoa, there is no nation under the sun more addicted to the love of gain than themselves; it is inherent in all ranks, and manifests itself through all their dealings. Indeed here,

as well as elsewhere, self interest is the ruling passion of all classes, and intellectual attainments are but little attended to. These blemishes are ascribed to their neglect of travel, and their want of knowledge of the customs and institutions of other countries. The lower classes of Genoa are industrious sober and obliging, little addicted to disputes, and peaceable and orderly in all their transactions. The men are well and comfortably clothed, and the women are clean and neat; they are fond of ornaments, and are remarkable for their large gold ear rings, and neck chains, which latter are often of considerable value, and to which is generally suspended an immense cross or medal, with some saint's head attached to it; they wear their beautiful black hair plainly divided in front, with the back part braided and confined with a large gold pin, a similar one also fastens the mazerò (a scarf of white muslin attached to the top of the head, and falling down on each side to the feet,)—this costume is the never failing dress of the middle classes of the inhabitants. The peasantry, on the contrary, are accustomed to wear their mazerò made of printed cotton, and of the brightest and most gaudy colours, representing animals, birds, trees and houses, and which is evidently a relic of the Indian and Moorish customs. The younger women, also, usually ornament their hair with the flowers of the carnation and white jessamine, which give a gay and pleasing effect.

#### ARTS AND LITERATURE.

Only a brief detail is needed of the present state of the arts and literature in Genoa; of the arts, indeed, not much can be said, or even perhaps expected, where society is so strictly commercial, and, it must be added, where so little encouragement is extended to their cultivation by the rich and wealthy portion of the community.

The Academy of Painting was built in the year 1831, after the designs of the late Carlo Barabino, in the Piazza Carlo



Felice. The classes are instructed gratuitously, and amount to about one hundred and seventy pupils; but although most zealously supported by the Marchese Marcello Z. Durazzo, and one or two other liberal patrons of the arts, the whole is in a low and languishing condition.

With respect to the literature of Genoa more can certainly be said than of the fine arts; and, although far from rivalling its ancient reputation, it must still be allowed to possess many names, of which it may be justly proud.

The University in the Strada Balbi is a noble building, and was erected by Barthelemi Bianco; it is commodious, and contains within its walls every necessary convenience for the different branches of study. The courses begin the 18th of November and terminate about the end of July. It is rich in a fine museum of natural history; the birds and fishes of which are in good preservation. There is also a large collection of specimens of the different minerals. But its chief value is in its library, from the number of books, and the rare collection of its manuscripts in the Chinese and Arabic languages. The principal staircase in the entrance hall is generally pointed out as deserving attention, from the beautiful statues of the lions, by B. Bianco, which ornament the balustrades.

There are two other Public Libraries equally valuable and curious; the one is in the Strada Nuova belonging to the society of the Urban Missionaries, and is open to the public every day excepting Sundays and Fête days;—the other occupies a portion of the Academy of Painting, in the Piazza Carlo Felice. This latter was a gift from the noble family of Berio.

The principal streets in Genoa are the Strada Nuova, the Strada Nuovissima, and the Strada Balbi. The former was commenced about 1552, after the destruction of a low and poor quarter, which stood on the site of the present Fontana Amorosa; this street is the most noble in the city, and is

formed exclusively of a double line of magnificent palaces, having seven on its South, and six on its North side; these are generally the work of the architect Galeazzo Alessi. The Strada Nuovissima, which joins it on the West, is so named from its more recent construction, being built principally for shops, and the necessary accommodation of their owners. On continuing in the same direction it enters the Piazza Annunciata, which connects it with the Strada Balbi, and, although this street is generally inferior to the Strada Nuova, it contains the royal and several other splendid palaces. It afterwards passes through the Acqua Verda to the Porta Santo Thomaso, and forms the leading thoroughfare of the city to the populous suburb of San Pierre d'Arena.

#### THE HARBOUR.

The Harbour of Genoa is both large and commodious, comprising about four thousand nine hundred and twenty seven yards in circumference, and averaging about fifteen yards in depth. The entrance is protected by two moles, each having a lanterina, or little lighthouse, erected on its point. The oldest of these defences was commenced by the architect Marino Boccanegra about the year 1553. The foundation for the new mole was laid with much ceremony on the 1st of May, 1638, and at a later period it was extended to its present length of five hundred and sixty yards. The principal lighthouse is most splendidly placed upon an elevation of rock called the Capo di Furo, standing altogether at a height of one hundred and thirty five yards, and from which reverberating lights are visible at a distance of thirty miles.

#### TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The Commerce of Genoa, although reported to have considerably declined in comparison with the returns of former years, must ever retain from the central position which it occupies in connection with Italy, France, and Spain, the largest portion of the trade in the Mediterranean. Among

the articles of which its principal exports consist are the different manufactures in silk, such as velvets, damasks, and ribbons; and although not more than six hundred hands are now employed, in the place of ten thousand which formerly could scarcely supply the demand, yet the reputation for the brilliancy of their colours, and the fineness and strength of their texture, still remains unchanged. The inferior sorts of silk also, after being worked up into an article called *filozele*, for the making of handkerchiefs, caps, &c. &c. employ from two to three thousand persons.

The looms which are found in almost every cottage around the city, are moved by hand, and find occupation for near four thousand hands. The weavers also are nearly as numerous, and manufacture large quantities of coarse cloths, stuffs, and druggets.

The artisans employed in the working of gold, and in the forming of those beautiful ornaments in silver filagree, which the city of Genoa has carried to such a high degree of perfection, are said to amount to five hundred within the walls. The coral trade also finds a livelihood for at least four thousand persons, chiefly fishermen, who at certain seasons, embark in their boats for the islands of Sardinia and Corsica, and even extend their voyages to the coast of Africa; at their return they dispose of their successes to the merchants of Genoa, where it again gives constant employment to three or four hundred workmen in its manufacture.

The numerous paper mills which surround the neighbourhood of Pegli and Voltri have long enjoyed a high reputation, both in America and the Levant, for the superiority of their produce, and give employment to above five thousand workmen. However, the most considerable among all the exports which leave the port of Genoa, are the two articles of corn and oil; the former, after having been imported, is again sent out to France, Spain, and even in years of scarcity

to the English shores, forming a very important portion of the foreign trade; and the latter, which constitutes almost exclusively the whole of the cultivation on the western side of the Riviera di Genova, is sought after with avidity from every part of Europe, but is now reduced in its exportation from twelve millions to five millions of francs a year.

### THE CASINO.

This very liberal and convenient establishment is formed by a general union of the principal merchants, both natives and foreigners, who subscribe together not only for the purpose of enjoying the convenience of a library and reading room, but also as a means for extending their hospitality to the general inhabitants of the city during the winter and spring months, by giving to them a succession of elegant and liberal entertainments. Invitations are politely offered to such strangers as may be temporarily residing here.

The principal palaces and other residences that are accustomed to be let for the accommodation of strangers within the walls, or in the immediate neighbourhood of Genoa, are the beautiful Peschiera, where apartments of various conveniences may be obtained: the Salicetti also upon the public promenade of the Acqua Sola, and the Palazza Cambiaso in the Strada Nuova. There are many other suitable houses to be let for large and small families, both in the city, or on the ramparts, and in the delightful villages of Albaro and San Pierre d'Arena.

### HOTELS AND PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION.

In giving this description of the city, it will be necessary to offer a few remarks upon a subject of much importance to strangers, namely, a brief account of the different hotels and their conveniences. That of the Croix de Malte undoubtedly stands the first, both from the general neatness and cleanliness which pervades every part of the establishment, as well as

from the civility and attention of the proprietor, and the reasonableness of his charges.

#### THE HOTEL DE LONDRES.

This hotel is also equally respectable, and of very ancient standing; it resembles a family hotel, and has been always sought after by invalids, from its general quietness, the liberality of its table, and the extreme attention of the servants.

#### THE HOTEL DES QUATRE NATIONS.

This hotel is a very large establishment, but inferior in many respects to those above mentioned. There are also other hotels of smaller size, namely, the Hotel d'Italie, the proprietor of which is civil and obliging, and the Hotel de Suisse, which is frequently attended by travellers from that country, and will be found both cleanly and comfortable.

#### THE THEATRE OF CARLO FELICE.

This beautiful structure was erected by the Genoese architect Carlo Barabino, and is worthy of the city which it so highly ornaments. It was opened for the public in the year 1827. Its exterior is of white stone, and surrounded on two sides by a handsome colonnade, while the facade which fronts the principal square is nobly supported by a double row of eight pillars in marble. The interior is elegantly and conveniently arranged, yet it cannot be concealed, that the establishment itself is but indifferently supported, and that the Genoese are not a musical people; for while they will largely contribute to the expenses of a showy ballet during the time of the carnival, they will hesitate to give, if not entirely refuse, the necessary funds for the support of more than a third rate opera.

#### THE THEATRE OF ST. AUGUSTIN.

This building has undergone many changes, having been originally a Convent and Church dedicated to Saint Augustin, after which it became converted into a theatre for the performance of the opera, but now since the completion of

the above splendid locale in the Piazza Carlo Felice, it has descended as a place for the performance of Italian comedies and farces, and horsemanship.

#### THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

The English inhabitants of Genoa have established a very neat and commodious church, and are extremely fortunate in having obtained the advantages of a clergyman, the Reverend John Irvine, to reside permanently among them, and by whom the different offices of our church are regularly performed in the most unexceptionable manner. His income is obtained from subscriptions among his congregation, and from the voluntary contributions of travellers passing through the city. It has also proved a further additional convenience to families residing in the neighbourhood, that he has been prevailed upon to superintend the studies of their younger branches.

#### THE CHURCHES.

At the head of the public edifices of the city must be placed the churches,—those beautiful structures, which next to the churches of the Roman Catholic Capital, stand unrivalled in the richness of their frescos and the variety of their marbles. As the Genoese people are generally supposed to have been among the very earliest converts to Christianity, and to have been spared the horrors of those religious persecutions, which at different periods devastated the other states of Italy, so are they now enabled to boast of the great antiquity of their temples, of which although many have been since rebuilt and altered, still others remain in their original form for the study and gratification of the admirers of Gothic architecture.

The Church of Saint Laurence became the Metropolitan, under the Pontificate of Gelasco the second, in the year 985 ; and, in the middle of the eleventh century, the consuls of the city began the erection of the present extraordinary facade in the Saracenic style. The interior is Teutonic, and composed



of alternate blocks of black and white marble, but was not completed until more than a century afterwards. The cupola and the choir were finally arranged by the architects Galeazzo Alessi and Rocco Pennone, towards the close of the fourteenth century.

Among the many curiosities contained in this church are the ashes of Saint John the Baptist, which are carefully preserved in two reliquaries, or urns of silver, gilt; the workmanship of the celebrated Contucci, in the year 1488. They are paraded through the streets of Genoa on Corpus Christi day with much pomp, and were originally brought from the city of Myrrha, a sea port town in Lycia.

The catino, or emerald vase, is also an object of great respect among the Genoese, who still believe it to be the same on which our Saviour celebrated the Sacrament of the last Supper. It was captured from the Saracens by the brave Guglielmo Embriarco at the storming of Cesarea in the year 1101.

The next great object of interest to be viewed in this church is the celebrated disco or agate dish, bearing the representation of the head of Saint John, and which is reported to be the same on which Herodias received it. It was presented to the cathedral by Pope Innocent VIII.

The paintings and marbles do not merit much remark, particularly when compared with those in several of the churches, which will be hereafter described.

The church of Saint Cyr is one of the most ancient in the city. Its antiquity has been traced back to the year 250, when Solomon, the first bishop of Genoa, converted it into a cathedral. This distinction it continued to enjoy until the year 985, when, as before stated, this honour was transferred to the church of Saint Laurence. In 994 this church was given to the Benedictine monks, and passing afterwards into the possession of the Order of Theatins, it was enlarged and



finished in its present state. The facade of this beautiful church, erected in 1820, after the designs of Carlo Barabino of white marble, is not in good keeping with the richness and splendour of its interior. The principal object which arrests the attention on entering this gorgeous pile, is the brilliancy in the colouring of the frescos on the cupola and roof, the works of Jean Carloni, and the marble columns in one entire piece, which support the roof of the building; they are the largest and most beautiful in Genoa. The pictures that deserve attention in this church are the Assumption, by Sarzana, in a chapel to the left, and that of the Adoration of the Shepherds by Pomerancio under the loft of the organ.

The church of the Annunciation is without doubt the most magnificent temple in Genoa. It was originally built in the year 1228 by the Monaci Umiliati, and was dedicated to Saint Martha, but afterwards came into the possession of the Order of the Conventurati about 1509, who enlarged and completed it as it remains at present. It finally descended into the hands of the Minori Osservanti, who were the first to dedicate it to the Annunciation. This noble church owes much of its splendour to the princely liberality of the Lomellini family, who contributed at various times most largely to its support and decoration. It is at the present moment not less indebted to a subscription of the inhabitants as well as to the late Marchese Terra, who left by his will a large sum of money for the reparation of the frescos, and the re-gilding of the interior. A facade in white marble, supported by a row of beautiful columns, after the designs of Carlo Barabino, is now in progress of erection, and when completed, will be worthy of the magnificent church it adorns. In the interior the frescos are worthy of attention; those round the cupola were painted by Andrea Ansaldi, and the others upon the choir by Julio Benzo. The remainder on the roof of the building are principally the works of the Brothers Carloni,

and are much admired. The massive marble columns also, which support the building, deserve attention, both from their size and beauty, and are considered equal to any in the city.

The original church of Saint Ambrose was of very early date, and is authentically traced back to the seventh century, at which period Costanza, archbishop of Milan, having fled to Genoa for refuge to escape persecutions from the Arian Longobards, died there, and was buried in this church. It afterwards came into the possession of the Society of Jesuits, and was rebuilt and enlarged about the year 1580 by one of their order, Pere Marcel Pallavicini, a member of the noble family of that name. The church is built in the form of a Latin cross, and is considered the richest for its frescos and marbles of any in the North of Italy. The former, which cover the entire of the roof and the cupolas, and are seven in number, are the works of the celebrated Jean Carloni, and are much admired. The paintings in the different chapels are by native artists, but undeserving of notice. The principal altar, however, merits attention, from the splendid columns which support it, and for its pictures, particularly the Circumcision, by P. Rubens, The Holy Virgin, by Dominic Piola, and the Massacre of the Innocents, by a Genoese artist named Jean Baptiste Merani. There is also in the side chapel on the right, belonging to the noble family of the Durazzo, a very fine painting of the Assumption, by Guido Reni. And in the chapel to the left, and dedicated to Saint Ignatius, is a splendid picture of that Saint exorcising a Demon, by P. Rubens, which is highly esteemed.

The commanding position on which the church of the Assumption is built, renders it one of the most striking features in the city of Genoa. Standing on the Hill of Carignano and exposed on all sides, it enjoys a position that enables the stranger to embrace at one view the whole of its outline, and to see in miniature a representation of the

famous church of Saint Peter at Rome. It was built in the year 1552, after the designs of Galecis Alesi, a pupil of the illustrious Michael Angelo, and at the sole expense of the Marquis Bandinelli Sauli. Popular tradition asserts that this noble building was erected in consequence of a dispute between this nobleman, and the powerful family of the Fieschi, respecting the rivalry of his church with that of the Santa Maria Inviolata belonging to the latter nobles. The Facade of the Assumption is a most beautiful and imposing piece of architecture; and the interior, although unfinished, is very finely conceived. The pilasters which support the dome, are of most massive dimensions, and are ornamented with four colossal statues, two of which representing the Martyrdom of Saint Sebastian, and a Bishop belonging to the family of the founder, by Puget, are considered chefs d'œuvre of that artist. The others are undeserving attention. The Organ is also highly valued for its harmony and great compass; it was constructed by a Jesuit, named Jacobo Elman, in the seventeenth century. There are a few tolerable pictures by Carlo Maratta and Procaccino in the different chapels, but not of much value.

The Church of Saint Stephen dates its origin from the year 972, and is still in excellent preservation; it contains a very fine painting, by Giulio Romano, representing the Martyrdom of this Saint, and was numbered among the other objects of Art carried away by the French, and restored at the Peace of 1815.

The Church of Santa Maria del Castello is still more ancient than that of Saint Stephen, and is generally believed to have been the first in which the Genoese converts from Paganism were baptized. It afterwards became neglected, but was repaired and partly rebuilt at the expense of the Lomelli family about the year 1000. The church is erected after the gothic style of architecture, and in good repair. It was

given by the Pope Eugenius IV to the Order of the Dominicans, in the fifteenth century. There are two very good pictures painted on wood, by Luigi Brea; and another of the Virgin, by Castiglioni. The paintings also in fresco are considered good specimens, and well worthy of notice; they are the productions of Jean Carlone. The view from this terrace is very splendid, and commands the whole amphitheatre of Genoa.

The Church of Saint Donato is another among the most ancient in Genoa, although there is no direct tradition of an earlier date than the year 1189, when it was consecrated by Boniface, archbishop of the city, as may be learnt from an inscription on the altar. There can remain, however, but little doubt that this building, like the Church of Saint Maria del Castello, is the remnant of an ancient temple, from the circumstance that architraves of the pure Roman style are to be found in the constructions of them both. There is a curious old picture to be seen in the Chapel of the Marchese Raggi, representing the Adoration of the Magi, it is painted on wood, and supposed to have been from the hand of the celebrated Florio.

The Church of Saint Matthew is famous from being the burial place of the celebrated Andrea Doria. It was first erected about the year 1126, and afterwards enlarged and altered in 1278 by an architect of that age, named Martino; it remained, however, for the distinguished warrior, when he chose this church for his final rest, to beautify and adorn it, as it now remains. The exterior is of the pointed style, and covered with inscriptions describing the principal actions of his eventful life.

The great object of curiosity in this church is the beautiful Sarcophagus of white marble, containing the remains of this great man. It is placed in a subterranean chapel, built expressly for its reception under the high altar, and is encased

with slabs of the same material as the tomb, on which are inscribed his great merits, the same as on the exterior of the building. There are also shown a sword and a robe of velvet, which were both presented to him by Pope Paul III. The pictures are indifferent and painted by inferior artists. But some statues by Montorsoli, are most deserving of attention, as being considered the chefs d'œuvre of that celebrated artist.

The Churches of Saint Maria Inviolata and Saint Augustin are only deserving of notice from their exterior architecture, as the interiors of these venerable structures were destroyed during the Revolution in 1797.

### THE PALACES.

In describing the Palaces those only have been selected which by general consent are considered the most valuable. The first is that of the Marchese Serra in the Strada Nuova, which was built, like most of the other Palaces in this street, about the year 1552, by the celebrated architect Galeazzo Alessi. The size and distribution of the principal apartments are excellent, and many are beautifully ornamented in fresco, by the Brothers Semini, particularly the ceiling in the first antechamber, representing the funereal games instituted by Æneas in honor of Anchises. The dining room was the work of the famous Genoese architect Tagliafichi, and is greatly admired for its simplicity and good taste. But the greatest object of attention in this Palace is the Grand Salon; the splendour of which surpasses almost all that can be imagined, giving rise to the appellation bestowed upon it by a traveller, of the "Palace of the Sun."

The decorations, exclusive of the pictures and the porcelains, are said to have cost alone forty thousand pounds sterling. Each side of the room is supported by columns of marble gilt, and between each are placed mirrors reaching from the frieze

to the flooring. A fire place occupies each end, with mantel pieces of great beauty, having upon them the most superb vases of Sevres china, frosted in with powdered lapis lazuli, which produces a singular and rich effect. The architraves and pannels are also most curiously carved and gilt. The furniture is equally splendid, and in perfect harmony with the room, rendering it without exception the most magnificent Salon in Italy.

The Palazzo Doria Tursi is the property of the government, and at present occupied by the Society of Jesuits as a college. It is generally much admired for the architectural beauty of its facade, and forms one of the most conspicuous features in the Strada Nuova. It was built by a Lombard architect of the name of Rocco Lugaro. Its frescos are the works of Paganelli, and a Genoese artist named Michael Canzio.

The next Palace which presents itself is highly deserving of attention. It belongs to the Marchese Antonio Brignole Sale, at present Sardinian Ambassador at the Court of France, and is generally known as the Palazzo Rosso. The frescos which ornament the different apartments are the productions of Georgio di Ferrara, and are considered excellent specimens of his style. With respect to the pictures which enrich this collection they are much too numerous to do more than give a list of the most remarkable.

THE FIRST ROOM ON THE RIGHT.

- A half-sized Portrait . . . . . by *Titian*.  
 A ditto ditto . . . . . *Paris Bordoni*.  
 The Holy Virgin, half-size. . . . . *Guido Reni*.  
 Two Family Portraits . . . . . *Vandycke*.

THE SECOND ROOM.

- Our Saviour expelling the Sellers } *Guercino da Cento*.  
 from the Temple . . . . . }  
 The Resurrection of Lazarus . . . . *Michael Angelo*.  
 Olinde and Sophronie. . . . . *Ditto*.







There are many of the choicest paintings in this collection which have been sent at different times to the Palace of the Marchese Brignole at Paris.

The Palazzo Durazzo in the Strada Balbi, belonging to the Marchese Filippo J. Durazzo, was built by Barthelemi Bianco, but the staircases for which this residence is so much admired, were executed by the famous Genoese architect Andreo Tagliafichi, and are generally allowed to be superior to every other in Genoa. The principal Pictures in this collection are ;

## IN THE FIRST APARTMENT.

- The Woman taken in Adultery . . . *Proccaccino.*  
 The flight into Egypt . . . . . *Simone da Pesaro.*  
 The Holy Family . . . . . *Annibal Carracci.*  
 The Jews shewing Cæsar's money . . *Guercino.*

## IN THE SECOND APARTMENT.

- The Virgin and Infant . . . . . *Andrea del Sarta.*  
 Filial Affection . . . . . *Guido Reni.*  
 A Vestal . . . . . *Do.*  
 A Cleopatra . . . . . *Do.*  
 A sleeping Child . . . . . *Do.*  
 Saint Eustathius . . . . . *Do.*  
 Jesus being Scourged . . . . . *Carracci.*

## THE FIRST APARTMENT ON THE RIGHT.

- Tobias . . . . . *Vandycke.*  
 A Child in a white Robe . . . . . *Do.*  
 Three Children and a Dog . . . . . *Do.*  
 Portrait of a Woman and two Children *Do.*  
 The Saviour's appearance to Mary . *Dominichino.*  
 The death of Adonis . . . . . *Do.*  
 Portrait of Philip the Fourth, of Spain *P. Rubens.*

The Palace of the Marchese Balbi Piovera was commenced building by the architect Barthelemi Bianco, and finished by Antonio Condari. The entrance hall is finely painted by Valerio Castelli, and represents the Triumph of Time. The

side walls also have two good pictures—the one representing Joseph in Prison, by Bernardo Strozzi, and the other an Equestrian Portrait, by Vandycke. There are some fine Paintings among this collection.

## IN THE FIRST APARTMENT.

Andromeda released by Perseus . . . *Guercino da Cento*

The Adoration of the Magi . . . . . *Titian.*

A Bacchanalian . . . . . *Dominica Fiasella.*

The frescos also of this apartment were painted by the latter artist.

## IN THE SECOND APARTMENT.

A large Picture of the Holy Virgin and } *Titian.*  
 Saints Dominic and Catharine . . . }

Portrait of a Lady seated . . . . . *Vandycke.*

Saints Francis and Hieronymus . . . *Carracci.*

Christ praying in the Garden . . . . *Michael Angelo.*

Christ scourged . . . . . *Titian.*

The Adoration of the Magi. . . . . *Proccaccino.*

Large Picture of Venus and Cupids } *Annibal Carracci.*  
 (not shown unless requested.) }

## IN THE THIRD APARTMENT.

The Apparition to Saint Paul . . . . *Michael Angelo.*

An Ecce Homo . . . . . *Vandycke.*

A Madona and Child . . . . . *Tintoretto.*

Saint John the Baptist . . . . . *Guido Reni.*

Two half Figures of Martyrs. . . . . *Carracci.*

## IN THE FOURTH APARTMENT.

A large Picture of the Virgin . . . . *P. Rubens.*

Two Pastoral Pictures . . . . . *Castiglione.*

A full length Portrait . . . . . *Vandycke.*

Half figure of Cleopatra . . . . . *Guercino.*

A Holy Family . . . . . *P. del Vaga.*

## IN THE GALLERY.

A Portrait of his Wife . . . . . *Vandycke.*

- A small figure of Saint Francis . . . *A. Caracci.*  
 The Virgin and Child . . . . . *Vandyck.*  
 The head of an old Man . . . . . *Holbein.*  
 A Lucretia . . . . . *Guido Reni.*  
 The Holy Family . . . . . *P. Rubens.*  
 A Philosopher and Mathematician . *Titian.*  
 A Mary Magdalen . . . . . *Guido Reni.*  
 The Marriage of Saint Catharine . . *Parmegiano.*  
 A Holy Family . . . . . *Benvenuto Garofalo.*  
 A Saint George . . . . . *Correggio.*  
 A Do. with Animals . . . . . *B. Castiglione.*

The next Palace is that belonging to the Marchese Marcello Luigi Durazzo, one of the few nobles of Genoa to whom Literature and the fine Arts, are in any way indebted for their patronage. The collection of Pictures it contains, although small in number, is deserving of attention.

The Royal Palace in the Strada Balbi is a very noble building, and was formerly the property of the Durazzo family. It was purchased by his present Majesty, who occupies it during his annual visit to Genoa. The accommodation is extensive, but the rooms are small and badly arranged, and, excepting perhaps the Library, the Theatre, and the principal Reception Room, there are none deserving attention. The Pictures are indifferent, the most valuable having been removed to the King's Palace at Turin. The building itself was erected after the plans of two famous architects, P. Francois Cantone and Jean Andrè Falconè, while the staircases and terraces, which have been so greatly admired, were the works of the Chevalier Charles Fontana.

The Palazzo Doria was built by the celebrated Andrea Doria, in the sixteenth century, after the designs of Montorsoli, but remained unfinished; the principal floor with the terraces are all that are deserving of mention. Its principal attractions are the frescos surrounding the great hall and

galleries, from being the productions of the distinguished Pierin del Vaga, pupil of Raphael, and partly contributor to the paintings in the Vatican at Rome. They represent Jupiter defeating the Giants, The Triumph of Scipio, &c. &c. In the centre of the beautiful garden is constructed a large basin, and fountain representing a statue of Neptune, and his Sea Horses, by Signor P. Carlone; and towards the bottom and facing the sea, is a handsome marble terrace, commanding the entire view of the harbour.

On a hill, also, arising immediately opposite the palace, is placed a colossal statue of Jupiter, erected by the prince as a tribute to the fidelity of a dog, presented to him by the emperor Charles the V.

The Palazzo Durazzo, situated near the great lighthouse, on the route to San Pierre d'Arena, is alone meriting attention from the splendid beauty of its situation, and the curiosity of its hanging gardens. It was the residence, for many years, of the late Lord Berwick, while ambassador at the Court of Turin, and also of Queen Caroline, consort of George IV.

#### THE DUCAL PALACE.

This immense pile of building was anciently erected for the residence of the Doges of Genoa, but has latterly been appropriated to the uses of the governor of the city, and the different offices of the government. We learn from ancient authority, that the corporation, about the year 1291, bought from Ancellino Doria, for the sum of two thousand livres, the entire of the houses standing between the church of Saint Matthew and Saint Laurence, and afterwards constructed upon the site the first public palace. That building, after many accidents and conflagrations, and more particularly the great fire on the 3rd of November, 1777, became finally completed as it now remains, by the famous Genoese architect

Simon Cantoni.

APR 9 - 1929

The facade of the palace is of white marble, richly ornamented with balustrades and niches of much taste and beauty. The object, however, of the greatest attraction is the magnificent salon, which for size and elegance of proportion, is inferior only to the celebrated apartment in Amsterdam. The paintings on the centre of the ceiling representing an allegory of the island of Scio, at that time in the possession of the family of the Justiniani, are the works of S. Tiepoli, a Venetian artist of great merit. Two other objects of great curiosity are also to be seen here, namely, a tablet in bronze, found about the year 1506 in the forest of the Polcevera, it bears the date of 633 after the foundation of Rome;—and some authentic letters, with other written documents of the celebrated Andrea Doria;—these latter are preserved with much care.

During the winter and spring months, the principal apartments of the Ducal Palace are thrown open twice a week, when the inhabitants and strangers are received with the greatest courtesy and attention by the present excellent governor and his lady, the Marquis and Marchioness Paulucci.

Before concluding this chapter on the Palaces immediately within the city, mention must be made of the names of several others, which the limited size alone of this work has prevented from being described at length; namely, the Palazzo Spinola, in the Piazza Pelliceria; The Palazzo Raggi, in the Strada Campo; The Palazzo Serra, in the Piazza Annunciata; The Palazzo Centurioni, near the Mint; and the Palazzo Pallavicini, in the Strada Carlo Felice. All of which have small collections, and are deserving attention.

The admirers of Fresco Paintings should not omit to visit the Palazzo Odera, where some good specimens by Lucca Cambiaso will be found; The Palazzo Negrotto, containing the works of Javarona; The Palazzo Negroni, with some good paintings by Domencio Parodi; and, lastly, the Palazzo

Imperiale, with the ancient productions of Cambiaso and Bergamasco.

Mention should, also, here be made of a curious custom which prevailed in the earlier days of Genoa among certain of the nobles:—that of erecting their palaces with alternate blocks of white and black marble, and which according to several authors of that period was considered as a mark of high distinction and privilege, being confined exclusively to the four principal families then styled hereditary; namely, The Fieschi—The Grimaldi—The Doria—and the Spinola. On enquiring into the history of the many palaces which still are thus distinguished, it will be found that they have invariably belonged to some of these Patrician families. From the authority also of Bonifado, it may be learned that the Palace of the Fieschi, in the Via Lata, must have surpassed every other in Genoa, from its magnificence and splendour; and from that cause, the jealousy of the Republic became excited to destroy it: it was from these ruins that the statues and marbles which still adorn the Palazzo Spinola in the Fontana Amorosa are generally supposed to have been taken. There are two curious Bassi Rilievi, in stone, of about the year 1290, representing the Venetian Lion, and emblematical of the successes gained over the naval power of that State. The one may be seen over the portico of the church of Saint Mark; and the other on the front of the Palazzo Justiniani, in the street of that name.

In proceeding to describe the Palaces situated outside the walls of Genoa, the first to be noticed is the Palace of the Marchese Pallavicini, called the Peschiere, from the number of the fountains which ornamented its terraces and gardens. This palace was built by the celebrated architect Galeazzo Alessi, about the year 1560, and has ever been admired for the beauty and grandeur of its architecture. It is built upon the Hill of Saint Barthelemi, and commands the most noble



and extensive views over the sea and surrounding mountains. The apartments are lofty and richly painted in fresco by the Brothers Semini, and, though executed nearly three hundred years ago, they still retain their pristine beauty. The garden is extensive and laid out in terraces, with much good taste, and abounds in flowering and other plants, particularly the different varieties of the cammelia japonica, and some splendid specimens of the orange and lemon tribes; yet it is impossible not to regret the general and unpardonable want of care that is to be observed, not only in this garden, but in almost every other that belongs to the Genoese nobles. It is unpardonable; for, with such conveniences, and with a climate that would bring to perfection the culture of almost every foreign plant, they neglect these inestimable advantages and prefer a pecuniary return, to the more tasteful enjoyments of a cultivated Parterre.

The Palazzo Durazzo, belonging to the Marchese Luigi Durazzo, is also a fine piece of architecture, and known generally as the Zerbino, after the picturesque and fine position on which it is built. The gardens are extensive and well disposed, but as usual in a neglected state. They are however much frequented by the inhabitants of the town during the beautiful evenings of the summer months.

The Villetta belonging to the Marchese J. Carlo Di Negro is a small but tastefully arranged building, and resembles more the quiet retreat of a literary man of fortune, than a house of much architectural pretension; it is in complete unison with its amiable and accomplished owner. Its capacity, however, has not prevented him from amassing within its walls a valuable collection of books, pictures, coins, and various other objects of taste and curiosity, which are always offered to the inspection of the stranger with the politest courtesy and liberality. The garden surrounding the house is remarkable for its terraces, and the commanding views they possess; it is



attended to with care, and celebrated for the rich collection of native and exotic plants and flowers with which it abounds.

It must not, however, be imagined that because the above two or three palaces only are here noticed, the ancient noble inhabitants of this magnificent city had not their country palaces to retire to during the sultry seasons of the year; for the splendid mansions which abound in the beautiful villages of Albaro and San Pierre d'Arena will amply testify to the contrary. It occasions, however, a feeling of regret to reproach the modern Genoese with their neglect and indifference to the preservation of those ancient buildings. But, callous to those feelings of respect which ought to be shewn to the remembrance of their ancestors, they permit them to fall into decay; and, should not a healthier and better tone of feeling and self respect soon spring up among the present race, their names and their palaces, with the distinguished reputations of their forefathers, and the glorious actions which they performed for their country's weal, will pass away and be forgotten.

But to return to these beautiful suburbs, and more particularly to Albaro. This village is situated upon a hill, about a mile and a half on the eastern side of Genoa, and is composed principally of palaces and country residences of the wealthier portion of the inhabitants. Many of them are of great size, and must in former times have rivalled in beauty and splendour those within the city. These houses are in most instances surrounded by gardens rich in fruit and flowers, and are generally open to the refreshing influence of the sea; indeed, without hesitation, this place may be recommended as the most healthy and delightful residence along the shores of the Mediterranean sea.

The palaces in San Pierre d'Arena, which is immediately connected with Genoa on its western side, are equal in size and splendour to those of Albaro, but their situation is

generally damp and low, and in other respects less desirable for a residence.

### THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The present custom house of Genoa is established in the ancient Bank of Saint George, the history of which is curious, both from its antiquity and the manner in which it was constructed. About the year 1262 the Genoese, having assisted Michael Palæologus to recover the Greek empire, the grateful emperor in return, bestowed upon them a palace in Constantinople, then belonging to the Venetians; and the Genoese, anxious to revenge themselves on that people, who a short time before had destroyed, in a most insulting manner, a valuable colony of theirs at Acre in Syria, by way of retaliation, pulled down the palace at Constantinople to the sound of trumpets and other music; and, bringing away with them in triumph its principal stones, they erected with them the Bank of Saint George at Genoa. The great hall had formerly a number of the statues of its principal benefactors placed around it, these however are now removed, and being cleaned and repaired preparatory to their elevation in the niches preparing for them in the new facade toward the terrace. There are several ancient inscriptions, in marble, to be found in the different parts of this building: but the most interesting object is the history of the immense chain, a portion of which is suspended over the principal gate, and may be seen also attached to many of the other public buildings and palaces in Genoa. The chronicle is curious and illustrative of the manners of ancient times; after the dreadful defeat by the Genoese, which gave a fatal blow to the power of Pisa, the people of that city refusing to pay their tribute, and fulfil the conditions imposed upon them by their victors, caused a chain to be drawn across the mouth of their harbour, with the hope of preventing an entrance; but Conrad Doria, in the year 1290, broke through the obstruction with a few ships, and having

burned and otherwise destroyed the remaining portion of their navy, returned in triumph to his native city, bringing with him this huge chain as a testimony of the victory he had achieved. It was afterwards divided among the most illustrious of his companions in arms, who hung it from their palaces, as a memento to future ages of their shares in this memorable fight. A marble slab, with an inscription, is still to be seen on the front of a house in the Piazza Ponticello.

The large range of buildings attached to the Custom House is called the Porto Franco, which in reality is a bonding warehouse, where almost every article of merchandise entering the city either by sea or land must be consigned. It was built about the year 1642, and is divided into eight separate compartments, each of which is again subdivided, and let out to the different merchants of the city. It is well deserving a visit during the busy portion of the day, to witness the great activity going on through all its departments, and to examine the different stores piled up with various merchandises from nearly all the countries of Europe. It is open for business on every day in the year, excepting Sundays and Fête days; but to females, soldiers, and priests, the gates are always closed.

The porters of this establishment are called Caravani di Bergamo, and have some curious privileges and customs attached to them; particularly that since the year 1370, they have enjoyed the exclusive privilege of their avocations, both here and in the custom house. Their original number amounted only to twelve, while at present they have increased to two hundred and twenty; their employment has by degrees become hereditary, and when their families are in easy circumstances, they let this privilege out to others, and receive for it about one hundred and fifty livres a year. These porters enjoy the entire confidence of the merchants arising from their inviolable honesty. They are governed by their own chiefs, called "Consoli."

The most trifling fault that they commit is punishment with the loss of place, and the delinquent is scorned, disgraced, and sent back to his native country. The porters, also, of wood, charcoal, and wine, deserve a similar remark. They are divided into corporations, without the precincts of the Porto Franco, and have many customs peculiar to themselves. They are distinguished by different costumes, and on feast days many are splendidly dressed; the fête, too, of their Patron Saint is kept in one of the suburbs, where they assemble in great numbers to dance the Moresca, a sort of exhibition performed with drawn swords. Immediately contiguous to these two public establishments, are the four principal quays of the city, namely the Ponte della Mercanza, used only for goods and merchandise; the Ponte Reale, for the convenience of passengers embarking for the shipping; the Ponte Spinola, containing the health office and the market for charcoal; and lastly, the Ponte delle Legne, for the sale of woods.

The terrace is among the most splendid of the public works with which the Genoese are at present ornamenting their magnificent city. It forms the base of their inner harbour. The esplanade is flat and about five and thirty feet in width, constructed entirely of the finest white Carrara marble. The staircases which communicate with the square below are of the same material, and most deservedly admired. The front towards the city is composed of a succession of arches, built in white stone, excavated from the neighbourhood of Villa Franca, and forms a most agreeable and convenient arcade for the people. Between each of these arches is a small shop with a sleeping room above, constructed for the accommodation of the different tradespeople connected with the shipping. On the opposite side and fronting the harbour, the wall is built with a dark green stone brought from the quarries of Varena near Pegli, and is perfectly plain with the exception of the line of loopholes formed for affording light

to the before mentioned shops and houses. The length of this terrace when thrown open as a promenade, for the inhabitants, will be above four hundred yards, and it is conjectured that the cost will exceed two millions of francs.

In speaking of this undertaking, which for grandeur of conception, and beauty in execution, is inferior to none throughout the whole of Italy, we must not omit to state, that it is principally owing to the indefatigable exertions and talented experience of their present governor, the Marquis Paulucci, that the Genoese are indebted, not only for the architectural taste of this terrace, but also for many other of their great improvements.

In giving the description of the Church of the Assumption on the hill of Carignano, all notice was purposely omitted of the noble viaduct situated in its immediate neighbourhood, as being out of order in the arrangement of the work.

This bridge was the work of an architect named Langlade, and was built, equally with the church, at the expense of the Sauli family. It is composed of seven arches, the centre one of which resting in the street below, measures a height of nearly two hundred and fifty feet. It is of the greatest utility and convenience to that populous neighbourhood, from the agreeable communication it affords to the inhabitants of the hills of Sarzano and Carignano.

The Tower of the Embriarici is deserving the attention of the curious, as being, undoubtedly, the most ancient monument in Genoa; it will be found at the extremity of the Strada Giustiani, leading from the Place of the Cathedral. It is said to have been constructed by Guglielmo Embriarco, the inventor of the famous moveable wooden towers, made use of by Godfrey de Bouillon, in his attacks upon the city of Jerusalem.

There is, perhaps, no other city in Europe, so abundantly, and luxuriantly supplied with water as Genoa; for not only

is every apartment amply provided with this necessary fluid, in its purest and most wholesome state, but it is even forced upwards into the very highest parts of the city. The different sources from whence this immense supply is obtained, are to be found among the neighbouring mountains at a distance of between twelve and fifteen miles. The stupendous works, which at different periods have been constructed for this purpose, of conveying the water to the city, have ever excited the greatest admiration and surprise. From the most authentic records it would appear, that the undertaking was first commenced as far back as the year 1278, under the superintendence of the great Genoese architect Michael Boccanegra ; and, with occasional additions, caused from the increasing necessities of the people, it was extended to the mountain of the Schiena d'Asina, from whence the aqueduct continues still to derive its principal supply. The almost insurmountable difficulties that the various architects must have had to contend with, from the depth and width of the numerous intervening valleys, would have almost deterred any other people from prosecuting such an undertaking ; but the numerous public buildings erected by them in those times, demonstrated that their architectural skill and perseverance were equal to every effort. In latter days many useful alterations have been made, by constructing bridges across several of the widest of the vallies, for supporting cast iron syphons to convey the water, by which great savings in expense and in repairs will be gained. The principal of these bridges are those of San Cyro di Strappa, the Cavasolo and that of Santo Antonio.

The promenade along the course of this aqueduct, may be considered as one of the most beautiful, and interesting of the walks in the neighbourhood of Genoa.



### CHAP. III.—ON THE CLIMATE OF GENOA AND ITS INFLUENCE UPON INVALIDS.

Having in the preceding pages placed together, in as compact a form as convenient, the history of ancient and modern Genoa, with many of its various objects of taste and curiosity, it remains now to proceed upon a subject of much importance—The Climate, with its advantages and disadvantages as a place of residence for Invalids. This undertaking has been attempted from the circumstance, of there being at present no other work on this interesting subject.

The City of Genoa with its immediate neighbourhood, like many other places sought after by the Invalid, derives its advantages more from its topographical position than from general causes. This is plainly evident, when we look at the beautiful and splendid site which was chosen for its erection; where protected upon its three sides, from the injurious effects of the North and North-East winds by a chain of the lofty Apennines, and exposed only to the genial breezes from the South, it presents altogether a residence as favourable to general health, as it does to the suffering Invalid under certain maladies. The plan adopted in treating upon this part of the subject will be:—In the first place, to give a general description of the form and nature of the soil, within the amphitheatre and surrounding mountains. In the second place, to describe the atmospheric changes—the prevailing winds, with their influence on the general health;—and, lastly, the different classes of those diseases which may be benefited or injured by a continued exposure to them. The soil inclosed within this rich and fertile amphitheatre presents itself under various forms; that immediately adjoining to the sea being light and sandy, from its gradual secession; it afterwards becoming of a deep argillaceous substance resembling fuller's earth; while towards the lower and nearer hills there is found an abundance of that very necessary article—lime.



In the mountains, also, that surround Genoa, great quantities of stone for building purposes, marbles, &c. are found, and extensive quarries exist in various localities. The principal stone used for building is the grey lime stone, and when required for the purposes of paving, it is generally cut into oblong blocks and brought from the vicinity of Spezzia. A greenish coloured stone, now much used in public works throughout the city, is found in the quarries of the Varina. The mountains of the Genoese territory were more celebrated in former days than at present for their rich marbles; either because their best quarries have become exhausted, or that there is less demand for this material. The small columns forming the Facade of the Cathedral, as well as the larger ones in the interior of that church, are productions from the surrounding Genoese hills, the quarries of which no longer exist, though the common tradition is that they were captured from the Moors. The four great columns of the high altar in the Church of Saint Ambrosius came from a quarry at Porto Venere, now abandoned. A green marble is also found at the present time in great abundance in the valley of the Polcevera, and is a species of the rock known to mineralogists by the name of Serpentine. Alabaster, or Sulphate of Lime, is also found near Genoa, and forms an extensive article of trade.

The prevailing winds on this part of the coast during the Winter months, blow from the North, North-East, and North-West. It is, however, to the former, or Tramontana, that we are indebted for those beautiful and serene days which at this season render a residence at Genoa so truly delightful; while on the contrary, the North-West, or Mestral, produces the greatest portion of those storms which now so frequently prevail. The North-East, or Gregala, again, is principally accompanied with cold and rainy days, these are severely felt both by the inhabitants and strangers; but it no sooner ceases,

than it is followed by the most agreeable and delicious weather. The influence of these winds during the Winter months is not injurious to the constitution; and, from meteorological observations that have been made during several years, it will appear that the average number of sun-shiny days amounts to between fifty and sixty. These facts naturally suggest the great opportunities which offer for healthy and agreeable exercise; at the same time much care must be taken, that the clothing is every way adapted to the season.

At the commencement of Spring the winds change to the East and South-East; the former, or Levante, bringing with it warm and rainy weather, with occasionally a little snow, this fall is however immediately melted by the rain which invariably follows. The wind that usually prevails, however, during these months is the South-East, or Sirocco, which is accompanied with an abundant and genial rain; and this filling the springs and saturating the country, prepares the way for that general verdure, and profusion of wild flowers which form so remarkable and beautiful a feature in the neighbourhood.

Yet it is during these delightful days of Spring that the Invalid is called upon to practice the greatest caution; and not to be allured by the bright and sunny days of the treacherous Sirocco, to expose himself to its influence without an ample and consistent clothing.

In the Summer months the same winds continue to blow as during the Spring, but with the addition of the West, or Ponente. The former wind fortunately visits us at this season but rarely, as it is considered by the country people injurious to their crops, and particularly to the vines whilst in flower. The South-East, on the contrary, is the wind that generally prevails, it is accompanied with constant breezes from the sea, which, moderating and refreshing the heats of the season, render the country houses, and particularly those about the village of Albaro, some of the most agreeable and delightful

in Italy. It is, however, from the West that the greatest enjoyment is looked for, as this wind no sooner commences to blow than the air becomes cool and genial, and the thermometer, which before was standing at its maximum height of 85, sinks immediately to its general range of between 70 and 75 degrees of Fahrenheit. This wind is hailed by the peasantry with the greatest satisfaction, as it proves most favourable to the growth of every species of vegetation, and assists to mature and bring to perfection that immense supply of fruits and vegetables which are apparently so indispensably necessary for the health of the population.

The influence of the sun and winds upon the constitution during the Summer months is by no means unfavourable; particularly to such persons as pay a common attention to their diet, and do not expose themselves to the greatest heats of the day. For as it is during these months that the peculiar dryness and electric state of the atmosphere, exert their greatest influence upon the system; so is it the more particularly necessary, that every increased additional stimulus should be avoided. It remains now only to describe the prevailing winds of Autumn, when Genoa is principally visited by strangers, and at which season its atmosphere becomes so variable and unsettled. The winds that usually blow are from the South-East and the South-West, the former having, however, now changed its Summer virtues, and substituted in its place a warm, mild, and occasionally tempestuous weather. But the most frequent of the winds is from the South-West, which sometimes blows with tremendous violence, committing extensive mischiefs along the coast. It is greatly dreaded among the shipping, and the harbour itself is not always safe from its fury. The fatal storms in the year 1820, and again in January, 1843, are still in the recollection of the inhabitants.

The Autumn in this climate is the season in which most diseases prevail, arising, generally, from inattention to those necessary changes of clothing, which the dampness of the days

and the declining warmth in the temperature render so imperatively necessary. A negligence in this respect is rapidly followed by diarrhœa in the earlier periods of the Autumn, and by remittent fever towards its close. To those persons, on the contrary, who are careful to mark these changes, and to profit by them, this season proves both healthy and agreeable.

#### ON THE DIFFERENT EFFECTS THAT THE CLIMATE OF GENOA EXERTS ON CERTAIN DISEASES.

The great peculiarity in the climate of Genoa, as has been before observed, arises from the dryness and elasticity of its atmosphere, conjoined with its excess of electric matter, these agents combined, will readily point out to the medical reader the classes of disease which may either be benefited or injured by a lengthened exposure to their influence. But as the following pages are written from actual observation, and with the sole intention of assisting the travelling Invalid in his choice of an abode that may suit his individual complaint, so will these opinions be purposely given in the plainest, and the simplest style possible.

The diseases that would be benefited by residing in this atmosphere are all of that character which require tone and vigour for their relief. In consequence the greatest amelioration is generally experienced in cases of severe chronic rheumatism. The different forms of gout also become speedily alleviated, when joined with suitable medical treatment. But to those Invalids who labour under dyspeptic complaints, from want of tone in the stomach, or from indolent secretions in any of the organs concerned in the processes of digestion, a better or more useful place of residence cannot be found in any part of Europe. The class of diseases, however, in which almost miraculous effects have been witnessed, is that of complaints arising from languor in the absorbent system; in glandular enlargements; in tumours, and in all the various stages of scrophula. It is lamentable to observe how much the Profes-

sion at home have overlooked the immense advantages that their Patients might derive by removing them from the cold, damp air of their native country, and transplanting them to an atmosphere so pure and dry as this portion of the Mediteranean shore. And so great has the efficacy of the air of Genoa proved in this so very generally intractable a complaint, that by submitting to a residence correspondent to the severity of the disease, a certain and permanent cure may be confidently held out. In chronic bronchitis also the most beneficial effects have been obtained, particularly in those cases which have been attended with copious expectoration. Great benefit might be confidently anticipated in all dropsical cases arising from general debility; and, further, a continued residence in this air, would be found particularly beneficial to all such persons who might have reached their grand climacteric; to young children, and also to those, who from irregularity of living or from constitutional weakness, might require the assistance of a warm, pure, and invigorating atmosphere.

In what has just been said a brief list has been given of those diseases which the climate of Genoa has been found by experience to be most serviceable for: it will, therefore, remain only to point out in the same simple manner, those complaints to which it would prove injurious.

The disease to be first mentioned is that which is generally understood by the term consumption, and with it indeed must be included almost every other affection of the respiratory organs, excepting perhaps some varieties of asthma, and that species before mentioned of chronic bronchitis. With these exceptions, the whole of the above mentioned classes of disease would be seriously endangered by the inconstancy and irritating qualities of this climate. To these prohibitions also must be added those diseases which arise from quickened circulation, or from too great a determination of blood to any particular organ, such as apoplexy, and minor affections of the head, as well as those complaints attended with



disposition to hemorrhage. A further class of diseases would be greatly aggravated by a Summer residence in Genoa, namely, those varieties of dyspepsia, whose origin is in an excess of bilious secretion, or from a predisposition to attacks of inflammation in either of those two important organs, the stomach or the liver.

To recapitulate in a few words the opinions which have been written in the forgoing pages, it is earnestly recommended that all such invalids who may find their cases included within the above list of prohibitions, may not be tempted to make more than a temporary stay in this delightful city. While on the contrary to all other persons whose necessities may compel them to seek the comforts and advantages of a pure, dry, and sunny atmosphere, a residence in Genoa or its neighbourhood, is as strongly as it is confidently recommended.

#### THE HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES OF GENOA.

A description ought now to be given of some of the principal of those public establishments and magnificent charities, which private individuals have endowed for the support and comfort of the sick, and the destitute. Among these, the hospital of the Pammatone stands the most prominent.

This immense establishment is the largest and most useful in Genoa, it was founded about the year 1420, at the sole expense of Bartolomeo Bosco, a celebrated Genoese advocate, and appropriated solely for the admission of females; at a later period however, in the year 1441, it was enlarged to its present size by the munificent liberality of the family of the Pammatoni, and thrown open generally for the admission of both sexes. The building is of such vast dimensions, as to be capable not only of accommodating the whole of the sick of the poorer classes of the city, but also to extend its usefulness to the necessitous of the surrounding districts. The upper portion of the apartments is devoted to the female patients, while the lower part is restricted to the other sex. A succession of medical officers are always in attendance to



receive accidents, and other sudden cases. The number of patients annually admitted into this hospital averages about nine thousand, in which amount must be included pregnant women and foundlings. The tables and reports which are annually published will not be more particularly alluded to, as they fully coincide with the statements given in the preceding parts on the climate of Genoa, namely, that about one fourth part of the admissions are with diseases of the respiratory organs, and a large proportion of the remainder with acute rheumatism and inflammatory fevers. The whole internal arrangement of the establishment appears cleanly and well conducted.

The noble establishment of the *Albergo dei Poveri*, which sheds such lustre upon the inhabitants of Genoa, is situated upon the *Monte Cartonari*; it was begun to be erected about the year 1654, after the designs of the famous architect Antonio Corradi, and who not living to complete it, left that distinction for the talents of Baptisto Ghio. The approach from the city is through an avenue of stately ilex, forming a delightful and shady retreat for the convalescents of the hospital. The building is in form of a centre with two wings, consisting of five separate floorings, with a magnificent hall, and lofty well-aired passages of communication. The number of persons who inhabit the different portions of this large establishment amount to about two thousand, being principally composed of the poor, the aged, and the orphans. There have however been several manufactories lately erected within the walls, for making cloths, carpets, and for the spinning of wools, in which all those capable are employed, receiving a portion of their earnings on leaving the hospital.

There are several fine statutes of the different benefactors placed about the corridors, and in the chapel are two or three good pictures, with a basso relievo in white marble, representing the Virgin with the dead body of the Saviour, executed by M. Angelo.

The Manicomio, or receptacle for the Insane, is a handsome new structure of white stone, begun in the year 1833, after the designs of M. Barabino, the late architect of the city. It is composed of a centre with eight lines of buildings radiating from it, after the plan of the Middlesex House of Correction, and for which it would be better adapted than for an asylum for Lunatics. The accommodations for unfortunate patients are superior and much more comfortable than those formerly allotted to them in their late establishment in the Strada Giulei, and from whence they have been only recently removed. They appear to be kindly and carefully treated, but the situation was unfortunately chosen, and is reported damp.

The Royal Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, is situated near the promenade of the Acqua Sola, at the foot of the ascent to the hill of Saint Bartholomew, and is one of the most interesting establishments in the city of Genoa. It was founded in the year 1801 by a most excellent ecclesiastic the Abbè Octavius Assarotti, and is open for the reception of both sexes. They are taught, besides the ordinary rudiments of education, some branch of trade or art, by which they may be enabled at a future period to gain their livelihood. The present director of the school is the Abbè Boselli, who has most ably followed out the instructions left him by his talented predecessor. Strangers are permitted to view the establishment on Wednesdays and Fridays every week, but only between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock.

On the heights of Monte Sano is delightfully situated the Conservatory of the Fieschini, established in the year 1762 by the liberal benevolence of Domenico Fieschi, for the reception of Female Orphans. The building is extensive, and accommodates with convenience about six hundred persons, who are employed in the different occupations of housewifery and the making of artificial flowers, for which they have attained an extended reputation. Permission may be obtained to inspect the establishment through tickets given at the hotels.

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